

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

**The Union Ticket—New-York.**  
**For President.**—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
**Vice-President.**—ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
**For Governor.**—REUBEN F. KENTON, of Ohio.  
**For Lieutenant-Governor.**—THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Ohio.  
**For Secretary of State.**—FRANKLIN A. ALBEEGER, of Ohio.  
**For Treasurer.**—DAVID P. FORREST, of Ohio.

**For Electors of President and Vice-President.**  
**At Large.**—HORACE GREELY, of New-Hampshire.  
**At Large.**—PHILISTON, of St. Lawrence.

**District Electors.**  
 I.—JAMES A. RICHMOND, of New-York.  
 II.—JOHN S. STRANAHAN, of Kings.  
 III.—GEORGE H. RICHMOND, of Kings.  
 IV.—ABRAHAM J. DITTMER, of New-York.  
 V.—WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, of New-York.  
 VI.—THOMAS H. ARLES, of New-York.  
 VII.—ISAAC T. SMITH, of New-York.  
 VIII.—GEORGE O'BRYEN, of New-York.  
 IX.—GUY R. PELTON, of New-York.  
 X.—ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, of Rockland.  
 XI.—JAMES W. BAYLE, of Orange.  
 XII.—CHARLES L. TRAVIS, of Columbia.  
 XIII.—THOMAS HAY, of Ulster.  
 XIV.—JOHN TWEDDE, of Albany.  
 XV.—CONVULSUS L. ALLEN, of Washington.  
 XVI.—ALONZO W. MORGAN, of Warren.  
 XVII.—JAMES H. FENKIN, of Franklin.  
 XVIII.—ALLEN C. CHURCHILL, of Fulton.  
 XIX.—RICHARD BLAKELEY, of Otsego.  
 XX.—JOHN CLARK, of Jefferson.  
 XXI.—JOHN J. KNOX, of Oneida.  
 XXII.—THOMAS KINGSFORD, of Oswego.  
 XXIII.—GEORGE W. BRADFORD, of Cortland.  
 XXIV.—JOHN E. SHELLEY, of Seneca.  
 XXV.—JEREMIAH DEWEY, of Ontario.  
 XXVI.—MILTON H. WEAVER, of Schuyler.  
 XXVII.—JAMES ALLEY, of Steuben.  
 XXVIII.—JOHN W. STEPHENS, of Monroe.  
 XXIX.—WILLIAM BRISTOL, of Wyoming.  
 XXX.—JOSEPH CANDELL, of Erie.  
 XXXI.—JOHN P. DARLING, of Chautauque.

**THE TRIBUNE.**  
 Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the price of the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription prices of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; by the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

**TERMS.**  
**DAILY TRIBUNE.**  
 Single copy..... 4 cents.  
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 do do one copy, three months..... 3 00  
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**WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**  
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 do do one copy, three months..... 50

**[DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.]**  
 Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks..... 2 50  
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 Persons at the trouble of procuring subscribers, and remitting us \$20 for each copy of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$40 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis.  
 Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE" being sent, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk; but in case of loss THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible until furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the enclosures. Address

**THE TRIBUNE, New-York.**  
 No. 1.  
 We are now ready to supply copies of THE TWO PLATFORMS (Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only a very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the real parties are contending—each speaking for itself. Price \$1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittance enough to prepay postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.

**No. 2.**  
 The PLATFORMS in German, printed in same style as above and for sale at the same price, \$1 per 100 copies.  
**No. 3.**  
 CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S views of Democratic Strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Allen, of Wisconsin; GENERAL GRANT'S Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and BAYARD TAYLOR'S Poem on the "CHICAGO SKELETONS." All on one sheet. Price \$1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express. When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittance enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send on your orders to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

**No. 4.**  
 Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—being a portion of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' Speech, in which he foretold the devastations and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in January, 1861. To which is added, WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price \$1 per 100 copies.  
**No. 5.**  
 Also, uniform with the others, THE REAL CHICAGO PLATFORM, AS EXPUNDED BY THE DEMOCRATIC ORATORS AT CHICAGO; being Extracts from the Speeches of distinguished Democratic Orators made at Chicago during the sitting of the Convention at that place in August last.

**No. 6.**  
 In German—LINCOLN OR McCLELLAN? A Letter from Doctor FRANCIS LIEBER to the German papers in America. Uniform with the above. Price \$1 per 100 copies. A favorable and eloquent address to the Germans of this country, showing up the sham Democrats, and comparing the acts and the position of Mr. Lincoln with those of General McClellan. The weaknesses of the McClellan-Pendleton-Vallandigham platform have not been more fully shown up than in this address.

**To Correspondents.**  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—sent immediately by mail, and on a separate sheet. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

## THE WAR.

Col. Hodges, of Gen. Washburne's command, with 1,200 infantry and a battery of four guns, on board of three transports, conveyed by two gunboats, at 3 p. m. of the 10th inst. met the enemy under Gen. Forrest in person at East Point, with two batteries, and was repulsed with the loss of 20 killed and 25 wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost, and two of the transports disabled. Two caissons were burnt by the explosion of Forrest's shells. Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Hodges, with the balance of his force, has reached Johnsonville.

A number of Quartermaster's employees were sent out on the Manassas Railroad yesterday, to clear away the woods, and all other shelving places for guerrillas along the road. This step is requisite to put a stop to the murderous guerrilla outrages, such as that of Monday last.

Admiral Porter took command of the North Atlantic squadron on Wednesday morning. In place of Admiral Lee, which event was signified by a salute from the United States steamship Brooklyn.

The flag of truce steamer New-York left Fort-tress Monroe on Wednesday morning for Adams Landing, with 400 Rebel prisoners for the Exchange. There had been no recent arrivals at the Exchange from the James River up to 4 p. m. on Wednesday.

**GENERAL NEWS.**  
 The 104 express train from Chambers-street, on the Hudson River Railroad, late on Wednesday night, in passing through the deep cut at 12th-street, ran into a mass of rocks and stones which had fallen on the track. The engine, tender and three baggage cars were thrown from the track, and the engine and fireman slightly bruised. None of the passengers were hurt. The trains on the road were delayed in consequence of the accident.

A meeting was held last night under the auspices of the Young Men's Union Central Committee, at the rooms of the 22d-street Association, Mr. H. C. Parker in the chair. The speakers were Mr. Chas. Marten, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Lambert. The Edison Globe Club enlivened the proceedings with some music.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company states in its annual report that it has thirty-one miles of Railroad and telegraph in operation, and its average monthly receipts since June have been over \$15,000, and expenses \$2,000. The company entitled to \$1,250,000 in Government bonds.

The steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans Oct. 5, arrived yesterday morning. The new Legislature of the State met at the City Hall on the 4th inst. Mr. Belden was elected Speaker of the House; Mr. Westfield, Clerk; and M. de Courcy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Over \$30,000 of counterfeit fractional currency was seized yesterday in a room at No. 200 Sixth-street, together with a press, plates, &c. Mr. Henry Sullivan and Charles P. Harrison were arrested at the scene.

The Vermont Legislature met yesterday. The Hon. A. B. Gardner was chosen Speaker of the House, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, was elected Clerk. The Senate elected Henry Clark, for Secretary.

President Lincoln has recognized J. Theophilus Bates as consul for the City of Hamburg at this capital.

The Union party of the new State of Nevada, has nominated Disraeli for Governor, and Messrs. Beatty, Brannan and Lewis for Supreme Court Judges. Gold opened at 203½, sold up to 210, and closed at 207½ at 5 p. m. Stocks have been strong all day, but the extreme quotations are not sustained. Large sales have been made to realize profits, but the reaction was quite small. Government Securities were firm and in good request. Money is decidedly easier on call, and at 6 per cent a good deal has been done. Some lenders report themselves unable to use their balances at this rate. In commercial paper a change of 1 per cent is the rate for the best. 1200 12 for a large selection.

## THE LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

There is a sudden cessation of "Democratic gain" in our telegraphic dispatches; even Copperhead impudence shrinks from the appalling exaggerations—not to say downright lies—with which *The World* and others of that sort reeked on Wednesday morning. We have endeavored, by the light of Philadelphia papers and later dispatches, to give an idea of the probable majorities in all the Counties of Pennsylvania. We make out over 3,000 majority on the Home Vote, and it is likely to be as much more. To attempt to cipher out a Democratic majority would be an insult to the nine digits. Of Congressmen we have 16, beyond doubt—a gain of four; and we may get one or two more.

Of Ohio we need only say, that the more we get the better the figures look. The Democrats, who have fourteen members of Congress now, will be lucky to count three in the next House.

As for the popular vote, the Democrats have a few scattering figures here and there—just enough to prove that they had a ticket in the field.

In Indiana, the grand Union majority grows larger and in broader proportion as the figures come in. We shall have about eight of the eleven Congressmen.

Nebraska Territory held an election on Tuesday last for Delegate in Congress. Phineas W. Hitchcock, Union, was chosen by a large majority over Dr. Geo. L. Miller, the Democratic nominee.

GALUSHA A. GROW will speak at Elizabeth, New-Jersey, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst., and at Tioga, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club will hold a Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening, when Gen. ANDREW J. HAMILTON of Texas, Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD of Syracuse, (Union candidate for Lieut.-Governor,) Col. WALTER HARRIMAN of New-Hampshire, and C. G. BAYLOR, esq., of Georgia, are engaged to deliver in support of the Union cause. Mr. Baylor is recently from the very heart of Dixie, and able to make deeply interesting revelations. All of these speakers are men of large and ripe experience; two of them were till very lately, and perhaps still are, slaveholders; and all four opposed Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860. The fact that the four speakers at a Union Mass Meeting in 1864—informed with-out the least consideration of this circumstance—were all anti-Lincoln in 1860, of itself fore-shadows the result of the pending election.

Let those who want to hear go early, and let those who had no chance to hear go promptly away, so that the addresses may be thoroughly heard and profited by. There cannot be many more such before Election.

## THE ELECTIONS—GAINS.

A very simple statement disposes of the impudent attempt of our desperate Opposition Journalists to extort "Democratic gains" from the returns of the recent elections.

PENNSYLVANIA was notoriously carried for Curtin last year by the votes of soldiers furloughed from camp, hospital, &c., and sent home to vote, and could not have been carried otherwise. Perhaps a thousand Department clerks at Washington and other employees of the Government went home for a like purpose; but the Army vote did the business. Now, this vote is sent wherever the soldiers may be, and, of course, vanishes from the Home poll to reappear in the returns from the camps in front of Petersburg and Richmond, the hospitals around Washington and Baltimore, &c., &c. This is the sole and utterly delusive basis of the claim we are exposing.

Of course, the great Republican strongholds—Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Indiana, Bradford, Erie, &c.—have not polled out their full force. In most of them, the opposition to the Union tickets was merely nominal, and you cannot draw out a full vote when no palpable end is to be subserved thereby. Berks, on the other hand, was contested inch by inch, and her full strength called out. So with Luzerne and most of the Copperhead strongholds. Even in the sterile Xth District, where the Unionists stood no chance of electing any one, the vote polled is a full one.

Now, the Opposition Journalists know these facts—know that Allegheny will give 3,000 and Lancaster 2,000 more majority for Lincoln next month than they have now done, while Berks, Wayne, &c., can do nothing to counteract this increase; yet they mander over their humping 'gains' as if they did not know their own case. But they do know it, and only talk as they do because they must not seem to give up the contest. Yet they are clearly conscious that they are "gone up," and whoever is accustomed to scrutinize them closely must see it.

Consider their dealings with Ohio. That State gave last year the unprecedented majority of Sixty Thousand to the Home, besides Forty Thousand on her Soldiers' vote, simply and solely because Vallandigham was the Democratic candidate for Governor. But for this, they could not have been beaten Fifty Thousand. Yet Mr. Brough's vote, in '63, exceeded that for President Lincoln, in 1860, by more than Fifty-seven Thousand, while Vallandigham's fell below the aggregate poll of Mr. Lincoln's opponents by less than Twenty-four Thousand. The Ohio vote for Governor last year exceeded, by more than Twenty-three Thousand, the highest ever polled for President—a result wholly without parallel. We presume the vote just cast falls Fifty Thousand below that of the last year. And herein is the sole basis of the pretence of "Democratic gains."

But INDIANA—why not blame their pencils in manipulating her returns? There has been a very great vote polled; the Soldier vote was precluded; the Opposition did their very best; yet they are routed as no party was ever before routed in Indiana. The Union majority is unprecedented; we gain largely everywhere and on every ticket; there is not a ray of hope, a crumb of comfort, for the discomfited; they had no resource at first but to distrust the returns; and even this has since failed them. Their only refuge is in blank silence—in dumb despair.

Gentlemen opposite: you are laid out, and well you know it! You have not a chance left. Keep up a show of fight, if you will; but consider your position, and refrain from persisting in the deceptions and knaveries which, at all times unjustifiable, are bereft of excuse by the moral certainty that further resort to them will lack the palliation even of hope.

## MARYLAND—TANEY.

The death, in Baltimore, of the venerable and eminent Chief Justice of the United States, occurring simultaneously with the vote of the People of Maryland whereby their State is forever emancipated from the benumbing, desolating rule of the slaveholding oligarchy, marks the close of an era in her history. Judge Taney was born in 1777, during the darkest hours of our Revolutionary struggle, and his death is synchronous with that of the Slave Power, whereof he was a votary and a pillar. Upright, able and learned, Judge Taney in his youth evinced leanings toward Universal Liberty, which were rather a reflection of the views of the fathers of the republic, whose teachings he had enjoyed and whose memory he revered, than the natural promptings of his own mind, which, trained in the Roman Catholic faith of his ancestors and in the more aristocratic school of Federalism peculiar to the Slave States, had a strong leaning to the side of Power. He will be succeeded, of course, by a disciple of the political philosophy of Jefferson rather than its opposite, and the change will be a signal gain to the cause of Humanity and Progress; but it is not therefore necessary nor wise to impeach the motives nor blanch the memory of the departed jurist. He belonged to a dispensation now happily closed; it is no more just than generous to question his integrity, nor the sincerity, whatever we may think of the quality, of his patriotism. He was the product of circumstances which (we trust) will mold the character of no future Chief Justice of the United States; but it were unjust to presume that he did not truly and earnestly seek the good of his country.

The Copperheads of Maryland have recently been vexed by the military suppression of their Baltimore organ—the third or fourth that has met this fate. The first was known as *The Exchange*, and was stopped for openly, vehemently, defiantly, exulting over the Rebel victory at Bull Run. Their second (if not third) was *The Republican*, which came to a like untimely end for printing a spirited, trenchant Rebel war-song, entitled "The Southern Cross," thoroughly saturated with Disunion, and predicting the complete triumph of the Rebels. We judged this a clever poem; but what do blockhead Major-Generals know of poetry! Some of them have no more taste or culture than to suppress "And Lang Syne," or even "The Marseillaise," if it were found inciting guerrillas and bushwack-

ers to crawl up to their lines and shoot their pickets. It is very difficult to induce them to regard such matters from a purely literary standpoint; so we will not attempt it. Suffice it that their last organ has just been suppressed by Gen. Wallace, because it was found incessantly and indelicately stimulating the spirit of disloyalty and treason; whereas the McClellan National Executive Committee are greatly exercised and endeavor to wax wroth, to nobody's surprise nor discomfiture.

For the simple, fundamental truth with regard to Maryland politics is this: The State is unequally but thoroughly divided between two parties, known to every hearty Maryland Unionist as (as is charged by his adversaries) an Abolitionist—not always because he greatly reprobates Slavery in the abstract, but for the more prosaic and tangible reason that he don't want his throat cut. The decaying aristocracy of Maryland are Rebels pure and simple, only not in arms because they have no chance, or because they have a prejudice against caltrop; and there are not in all Maryland a thousand men who will vote for Jeff. Davis. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, if he seriously undertakes to halt between the 'Abolition' and the 'Rebel' camp, will belong to the smallest crowd that ever so veteran a politician blundered into. Gen. Wallace's suppression of *The Evening Post* can only be fairly judged in full view of the fundamental truth that he who in Maryland opposes and denounces 'Abolition' is a compatriot of Hon. Ben. Harris, and concurs, heart and soul, in his late of everything calculated to uphold and strengthen the Union cause.

The Constitutional Election just held in Maryland was not shaped to the satisfaction of the Democratic party; as may safely be inferred from the following "Test Oath," imposed by the Convention, and a good deal more denounced than copied by the Opposition journals:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States; that I have never given aid, comfort, or support to those who are now hostile to the United States; that I have never expressed a desire for the original and total separation of the States of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will in all respects do my duty as a loyal citizen of the United States; and I make this oath or affirmation without any reservation or exception, and believe it to be binding on me."

Now, the Believers have a large and well-ordered swallow for oaths, but this one rather choked them. Oaths, that eminent censor, Reverdy Johnson, counseled them to take this oath without hesitation, disregarding it as unconstitutional, it is clear that many if not most of them fought shy of it, not choosing to swear to a notorious untruth, even with such encouragement. Mr. William Schley advised the sympathizers to present their votes and demand that they be polled, but refuse the oath, and have a record preserved of their proffer, so as to have the result contested if it should appear that the votes thus nullified would have changed the result. This was better advice; but we do not learn that it was extensively followed. But Mr. Schley's fundamental assumption that the Constitutional Convention had no power to change the preestablished qualifications for the exercise of the Right of Suffrage, is not in accordance with American precedent, and cannot, we think, be sustained.

## WORLD TELEGRAPHS—THE CHINA LINK.

Various lines have been contemplated and are in course of construction for a complete telegraph around the world. One is to reach from San Francisco across Behring's Straits, thence to the Amoor, and by the Russian line to St. Petersburg and Pekin. Another leaps from Cape Race to Valencia on the coast of Ireland; while a third passes from Labrador, by way of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, to the coast of Scotland. Of these lines, one or more is likely to be soon completed; and meanwhile the English papers announce that a line from England across the European continent, through Turkey and along the Persian Gulf to Bombay, is nearly ready to be opened. This and the last above-mentioned Oceanic line, or the line by Behring's Straits to San Francisco, will establish complete telegraphic communication around the world, with the exception of a break from Calcutta across the Empire of China to Pekin, which is the point for connection with the Russian line to St. Petersburg, and the American line to San Francisco.

It is this break, or a large part of it, which "The East India Telegraph Company," a corporation chartered this year by the Legislature of New-York, proposes to fill up. The line from Calcutta to Canton is already undertaken by an English company, with due authority from the British Government. From Canton to Pekin is the route which the New-York company will take, and which, once traversed by the wires, will complete the girdling of the globe.

This Company has organized under its New-York charter in such a way as to be well entitled to public confidence; its capitalists and managers being merchants honorably known in the Eastern trade, many of them long residents of China, and familiar with the commercial needs of that Empire. Its enterprise is based upon two considerations: the immense importance of completing the world-line, and the local advantages which the telegraph from Canton to Pekin will possess, independently of its relation to other lines.

The wires of this company are first to be put up from Canton to Macao and Hong Kong, a distance of 140 miles—Canton having a population of one million, Hong Kong of two hundred thousand, and the trade of both cities world-famous. Lying 215 miles north is Amoy, with 250,000 inhabitants, and 130 miles further in the same direction is Foochow, a city with a population of 1,350,000, and within 70 miles of the black tea district, with large commerce, and with numerous manufactures of great value. Beyond it 245 miles is Ningpo, with 300,000 people, and thriving manufactures of silks. Eighty miles north is Shanghai, a city of not less than 2,000,000 inhabitants, and possessing a larger inland or native trade than any other in China. Yet between these great marts there is no telegraphic communication whatever, nor

is there a line in any part of the whole Chinese Empire. The company proposes, therefore, to connect these great commercial cities, and, having done that, to carry on its line to Nankin, with its 400,000 inhabitants, and thence to Pekin, which has a population of 2,000,000, and is the capital of an empire spread over an area of 5,000,000 square miles, and containing more than 420,000,000 souls, who pay to the Government an annual revenue of \$120,000,000. It may well be understood that for governmental purposes alone, a line of telegraph thus extending between the chief cities of China will prove of incalculable value, alike in its use and its profits to those who build it and its descendants. The enterprise is a great one, but its rewards will be great. Its progress seems to be well assured, and New-York may presently expect to claim the honor of first giving to the oldest of existing empires the beneficent invention which the newest of nations created, and at the same time taking the final step for the completion of the one great line which is to put all the countries of the earth in instant communication.

Among the amusing incidents in the taking of the Soldiers' vote in Washington, told by "Dug" Wallace, is that of the apparition of a "pious-looking, Shem-Ham-and-Japhet and Onosimus sort of fellow" at Harewood Hospital, where he asked permission to speak to the soldiers. The officers, thinking that he wished to impart religious instruction, gave their consent. The soldiers were all assembled in one of the wards, and after the clerical-looking individual had made some complimentary remarks, he informed them that his purpose was to obtain votes for Gen. McClellan! Upon this announcement, a hubbub occurred among the soldiers, and the speaker seemed to have arrived at a sticking-point, when he was summarily relieved by the commanding officer calling upon all in favor of McClellan to rise, which was responded to by one single soldier! The officer then directed all opposed to leave the room, and 299 soldiers went out, leaving the pious-looking Missionary of Democracy and the McClellan soldier to themselves.

## THE LAW REGARDING ALIENS WHO HAVE BEEN IN MILITARY SERVICE.

In answer to numerous letters, we publish the following Act relative to aliens who have been discharged from military service:

And be it further enacted, That any alien of the age of twenty years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either as a regular or volunteer soldier, and has been or shall be honorably discharged, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to such effect, and that the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and such moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—Sec. 41, Chap. 597, Laws of the 37th Congress, 2d Session, page 302, approved July 17, 1862.

*The Sun*, misled by *The World*, thus "puts its foot in it" with regard to the results of the October elections:

"In this connection it is proper to explain the apparent discrepancy existing in the fact that the Republicans have elected additional members of Congress, while the aggregate vote of their party has been reduced. It occurs in this wise: Every ten years, a law of Congress authorizes the re-distribution of the several States, for the purpose of equalizing the Congressional representation of the different districts. This redistribution of all of the States has been accomplished since the last Presidential election. By a method well known to the professional politicians of both parties, those States that have given large Republican majorities have been divided into a greater number of Congressional districts; and in this manner a Congressional district that formerly returned a Democratic Congressman, is now represented by a Republican member."

*The Sun* ought to know better than to be so deluded; but, since it does not, we must inform it that the Congress Districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, stand precisely to-day as they did in 1862, when they returned Members as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA..... 12 Opp. 11  
 OHIO..... " 5 " 12  
 INDIANA..... " 4 " 7

Together..... 21 33  
 Now, they return not less than thirty-eight Unionists, and probably forty, to districts or sixteen of the Opposition. The Districts are unchanged; the change is wholly in the PEOPLE. *The World* feels constrained to beg and confuse the public mind with regard to these facts; but why should *The Sun*?

## LOUISIANA GEN. BANKS.

The following article, by an intelligent and energetic Republican friend recently from Louisiana, does not precisely accord with our own notion of the matters therein discussed; but we give place to it as the view of many true men of Louisiana, and as a valuable contribution to our current political history:

The elected representatives of Louisiana will demand a seat in the approaching Congress, and their claims to admission will become a subject of discussion, not only in that body, but in the public press. The principal question must be whether the delegation actually and fairly represents the loyal people of Louisiana; and, if this question can be satisfactorily answered in the affirmative, the public sense will be in favor of admission. The actual condition of political affairs in the State has been greatly misrepresented; first, by the sympathizers with the Rebellion, who, as a matter of course, are violently opposed to any and every movement for reconstruction; secondly, by disappointed speculators, who, thwarted in their efforts to prostitute the power of the Government to their selfish schemes, have clamored for a change of policy and a change of commanders; and finally, by certain politicians, who were so anxious to have their own plans adopted that they would not consent to reconstruction by any other method.

An analysis of the facts, however, will show that the recent election, like that of February last, was a fair expression of the will of the people, and that at least two-thirds of the present population of the State are actually within the Union lines. It is a great error to suppose that the present population is the same as the population of 1860, before Rebellion had desolated the State. The highest vote of the State, in her palmy days, was but about fifty thousand, and Louisiana sent more than forty thousand able-bodied men, nearly all of them voters, into the ranks of the Rebel army. They have never returned, and never will return. They have perished in battle, or in the camps and hospitals; and thus, by this simple statement of a fact patent to the whole world, it is made apparent that the voting population of Louisiana to-day is not one-half what it was before the war. While only army does not actually occupy half the territory of the State, more than two-thirds of the population is within our lines, as will appear by the simple statement of a fact. The basis of representation adopted in the election of delegates to the late Constitutional Convention, was the white population as shown by the census of 1860. The apportionment gave the entire State one hundred and fifty delegates; and of these hundred and fifty delegates, more than one hundred were actually elected by the people. An examination of the census, in detail, will fully confirm the assertion that the bulk of the population of Louisiana is actually within our lines; and it is equally certain that a great majority of her actual voters have taken the President's "iron-clad" oath, registered themselves as voters, and participated in one or more of the elections.

The assertion that Gen. Banks achieved the organization of Government by any forced process, by interference with the ballot-box, or by military power, is groundless and malicious. No one voted who did not choose to vote; no one voted who did not possess the Constitutional qualification, and had, besides, taken the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8. In the gubernatorial election of February last, the Copperheads brought out a candidate—Mr. Fellows—who united the whole strength of the Pro-Slavery party, and he received a free vote of two thousand votes. There were a little over a hundred thousand votes cast, and those received about ten thousand votes. The Copperheads were so badly beaten that they have not shown themselves as a political organization since; but they represent the Free-State movement, by falsely representing it as illegal, and as being unsupported by the will of the people. In the recent election on the ratification of the Constitution, they kept away from the polls to a man. We regret to state that in this course they were joined by a great number of industrial and powerful Government place-holders, who used their influence and power to prevent voting.

In spite of these obstacles, the noble Constitution, which forever abolishes and prohibits Slavery, was ratified by a four-fifths vote of the people. It is the organic law of the State; and neither the howls of pro-Slavery traitors nor the machinations of politicians can wipe it out. It is sustained by the will of the people; and it will result in the redemption of Louisiana from the narrow policy which kept her back in the race of civilization and wealth, under the iron rule of the Slaveholding Oligarchy.

A word about Gen. Banks, and we will conclude this article. No man has been so grossly and shamefully misrepresented; but he has accomplished a work which connects his name with regenerated Louisiana forever, and he can afford to wait until the fruits of his great statesmanship and patriotic labors receive the appreciation and applause they deserve. No other man has done so much for Louisiana or for Freedom, and none other enjoys to such an extent the respect and admiration of her loyal citizens.

## INDIANA ELECTION.

The majorities for Governor in the several Counties of Indiana, so far as we have returns, are as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Opp.	Counties.	Union.	Opp.
Adams.....	1,000	300	Clark.....	100	100
Allen.....	1,000	300	Crawford.....	100	100
Bartholomew.....	1,000	300	DeKalb.....	100	100
Beech Grove.....	1,000	300	Elkhart.....	100	100
Benton.....	1,000	300	Fayette.....	100	100
Bloomington.....	1,000	300	Franklin.....	100	100
Bourbon.....	1,000	300	Hamilton.....	100	100
Brown.....	1,000	300	Harrison.....	100	100
Buchanan.....	1,000	300	Hendricks.....	100	100
Butler.....	1,000	300	Hendry.....	100	100
Cass.....	1,000	300	Hickman.....	100	100
Champaign.....	1,000	300	Holt.....	100	100
Cheltenham.....	1,000	300	Howard.....	100	100
Clinton.....	1,000	300	Jefferson.....	100	100
Crawford.....	1,000	300	Johnson.....	100	100
DeKalb.....	1,000	300	Lamar.....	100	100
Delaware.....	1,000	300	Lawrence		